WASHINGTON IN 1890.

The National Capital Possesses Attractions Superior to Ary Other City on the American Continent. Washington, the District of Columbia,

as the Nation's Capital, is the pride of the It is the most cosmopolitan city in the

It has 250,000 population and is rapidly

It has 250,000 population and is rapidly moving onward. It has the best-paved broad avenues and streets and the most dilapidated sidewalks of any large city in the land.

It has noore magnificent natural suburban scenery and surroundings than any capital city on the globe.

It contains the largest and finest public buildings in the world.

It is the most attractive city for residents, sojourners and visitors on the continent.

tinent.

It has the most intelligent population in the aggregate of any city in the Union.

It is rapidly becoming the national centre of science, art and literature, as it is already the political and social centre of the United States.

United States.

It is one of the healthfest localities in the country, and, when the Potomac flat improvements are completed and the river front put in proper order, will be the best sanitary city of the land.

It presents the lesst inducements for investment in property, as its prosperity, growth and grandour are assured by the entire nation.

restment in property, as its preseprity, growth and grandeur are assured by the entire nation.

It is rapidly becoming a residence of people of wealth, refinement and culture from all parts of our country.

It has broader avenues, larger public grounds and reservations and more parks, circles, triangles, open spaces and miles of thrifty shade trees in proportion to its area than any other city in the world.

It has the best future prospects of any city in America.

In short, everything that pertains to the greatness and advancement of the Nation increases the Government business to be transacted at Washington; and while other cities have speedal local avenues of trade, commerce and general business, the whole country pays tribute to the progress and presperity of its National Capital.

The rate of taxation in Washington is established by act of Congress and shower than in any other city on the continent, It is fixed at only one dollar and and a-half on each one hundred dollars of assessed value.

The Congress of the United States appropriates yearly an amount equal to the sum paid in taxes by property-holders for local improvements and the administration of municipal affairs of the District.

In other words, the National Government pays one-half of the amount annually expended in conducting the local affairs of the Capital City and in promoting its future progress and development. No other community in the world has such resources behind it, or is backed by such an indorser.

Washington has the best public school system in the world, and contains the most commodicus and conveniently arranged public school buildings.

It also has a large number of the best private educational institutions in America.

As the seat of the Government of the United States its prosperity, and future greatness are assured by the growth and development of the resources of the Republic.

The departments, institutions, asylums, bureaus, museums, commissions, offices and boards of the Government now established here are being constantly i

the entire nation. It is the only neutral district in the Union and belongs alike to the people of the whole country regardless of section, poli-tics, religion or any of the peculiarities or isms that to a more or less extent shape the sentiment of all other localities in the coun-

It is the favorite place in the United States for holding conventions, anniversa-ries and public gatherings of the various societies and organizations existing tilroughout the country.

It is the domicile of the professional lobbyist and the experimental ground for the fresh Congressional reform investiga-

Citizens from all sections can assemble here without exciting jealousies, as this Dis-trict is the common heritage of the 60,000,-000 inhabitants of the Republic. Its resident population is among the fore-most in the land in all the attributes char-

acteristic of an enlightened Christian com-

There is more individuality of opinion and less restraint on the freedom of personal action than in any other city.

In its vast resources of hotels and restaurants, boarding-houses and lodging-rooms, it can entertain, absorb and comfortably provide for a larger gathering of people than any other city three times its size in America.

America.

Its proad, smooth thoroughfares present
the most attractive lines of march for military or civic processions of any city on the

continent.

It has the largest and best supply of stylish carriages, cabs, hansoms, herdies, phaetons, etc., with polite drivers, always in readiness, and at lower rates of fare than in any other city in America.

It is the headquarters of the Δrmy and Navy, and the domicile of a great many of the officers and their families.

In the winter season it is the great society centre of the country.

In the winter season it is the great society centre of the country.

It has the most agreeable winter climate of any city in the land.

It has more churches and places of worship and a larger number of churchgoers in proportion to population than any other city in the land.

It has the most orderly and law-abiding community, with fewer disturbances of the public peace of any city of its size an either continent.

continent.
It is the paradise for children on roller-skates and young ladies on bley les.
Its parks and places are ornal ended with statuary in excess of any other city.
It contains upwards of 75,000 shade trees making Washington resemble a grand park, interspersed with the most magnificent public buildings in the world, handsome private edifices, monuments, statuary, etc.

As the expital of a vast nation, cosmopolitan life expits here, as in the capitals of the

itan life exists here, as in the capitals of the Old World.

It is the most attractive city on the Western Hemisphere for American visitors and foreign sojourners, as it combines more objects of national and historical interest than any other locality. And here can be seen the noted men of the Republic and the representatives from foreign courts. It is the bower of paradise for bridat couples from all parts of the country enjoying their nonexmoon, and the coming joying their honeymoon, and the coming race will be impressed by its beauty, extent and grandeur with a proper conception of the magnitude and resources of the vast

The natural beauty of the suburbs sur-

The natural beauty of the suburbs surrounding Washington excel in magnificent scenery any other large city on the globe. The grand panorama of wooded knolls, grassy plains, commanding hills, abrupt and sloping valleys, all bordered by the broad, slivery Potomac, presents a land-scape view such as the residents of no other locality in this country enjoy.

With the resimmation of the Potomac flats—now in rapid progress—over 700 acres of land will be added to the null now extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, making over 1,000 acres in one magnificent park, with its drives, lakes, walks, shade trees, green lawns, monuments, fountains, statuary, etc., located in the very heart of the Capital City. No other city in the world has such a charming centre-nece.

ing centre-piece.
With a package of six tickets purchased With a package of ast telects purchased for twenty-live cents a person can ride in and about Washington on the street-ear lines to the extent of nearly thirty miles and get a view of most all the prominent objects and places of national sud historical interest which adorn the Capital City of the nation. No other city in the we'd furnishes visitors such an exhibition at so small no extense.

small an expense Its promenades along the avenues and streets on a pleasant afternoon present a charming spectacle of more beautiful women in their jaunty and attractive aftire than any city on the continent.

Washington contains the handsomest women, the sweetest girls and the prettlest babies of any locality on the Western Hemisphere; and, finally-

THE CRITIC, an independent evening journal, is only 35 cents per month de-livered by carriers, or 50 cents by mail. THE EVENING CRIP C Is 5 cents per copy or \$2.50 per year, and now is the time to

Have You Had

The grippe t is the question of the day. If the infineura or any other disease or overwork have put you into a weah, debilitated condition you shou'd immediately take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones overy part of the body. invigorates the liver, creates an appetite and entirely excremes that dred feeling.

Renewed My Grip

"Hood's sur-aparilla has repewed my grip-I am to years of are and was all run down and discouraged. I have taken flood's Sarsana rills and on looking myself over find that am much better; in fact, quite a chap. Of course the medicine will not discount my years, but it comes nearer to it than anything else."-Cass. B. Loso, Shrowsbary, Mass., Jan. B, 1800. Bleadache, Dizziness

"Head's Sursaparilla purified my blood, gave ree strength and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsapacilla to others whose blood is thin or impure and who feel worn out or run down."-Lureun Nason, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. Si; sin for \$5. Propared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Totally Helpless

From Sciatic Rheumatism—Wholty Curred by Hood's Sarsuparilla. The fact that rheumatism is caused by acrumulation of acht in the blood, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla les wonderful power in purifying the blood, explains the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing this

"In May, 1885, I was taken with sciatio rhoumatism in my legs and arms. It entirely prevented me from working, and I was confined to my bed entirely helpless. I had medical attendance, and in August I was just able to move around. I was reduced to a mere skeleton and my appetite was entirely gone. It was thought by all my friends that I could not possibly live. I took almost every thing I could hear of, but with no good re-sults, during that winter. One day, reading about taking Hood's Sarsaparlila in March, April and May, I concauded to try it. One bottle gave me so much relief that I took four bottles, and since then I have not been troubled with rhenomatism, and my general health has never been better. My appetito is increasing and I am gaining in flesh. I attribute my whole inprovement to taking licod's Sarsaparilla, and I carnestly recommend it to all who are troubled with like disease. I consider it the grandest medicine ever put up," WM. F. TAYLOR, Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn. Cameron Co., Penn.
"I hereby certify to the foregoing facts as stated," JONATHAN GIFFORD, Justice of the

Peace, Emporium, Penn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$3. Pre-pared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell,

100 Boses One Dollar.

Rheumatism

Is believed to be caused by excess of lactic acid in the blood, owing to the failure of the kidneys and liver to properly remove it. The acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheuma-tism. This medicine by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens

Wonderful Properties

Ii"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it excellent for rheumatism and dyspepsia. I suffered for many long years, but my complete recovery is due to Hood's Sar-saparilla. I recommend it to every one because of its wonderful properties as a blood medicine." John Kullman, 85 Chatham Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Inflammatory Rheumatism

"I just want people to know that we think Hood's Sarsaparilla the best remedy for inflammatory rheumatism in the world My husband had this terrible affection for two years and Hood's Sarsaparilla helped him more than anything else. I am always glad to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done." Mrs. F. ATKINSON, Salem, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell,

100 Doses One Dollar. THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Arrival of Railroad Trains in Wash-

ington.

Arrivals at H. and P. Station.

Prom Boston—10:45 a. m. dally.

From New York and Philadelphia—4:10, 8.00, 10:45 a. m., 142, 2:15, 3:10, 8:40 (limited) 9:25, and 10:35 p. m. dally. 1:42, 8:15, and 8:30 p. m. dally except Sunday.

From Battimere—4:10, 6:30, 8:00, 8:45, 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 2:25, 3:10:5:55, 6:50, 8:30, 8:40, 9:25, and 10:35 p. m. dally. At 8:35, 9:35, 11:40 a. m., 1:42, 3:50, 6:40, 8:15, p. m. dally except Sunday.

From Annapolis—8:00, 9:55 a. m., 1:42, 5:55, 8:30 p. m. On Sundays, 5:55 p. m.

From Ningara Falls, Buffalo, Elmira and Harrieburg—Dally 8:45 a. m. and 5:35 p. m. dally except Sunday.

From Pope's Creek Line—8:35 a m and 5:5 p. m. dally, except Sunday.

From Richmond and the South—11:24 a m. 10:50 and 11:00 p. m. dally, 6:30 p. m. dally, except Sunday.

From Chicago and Pittsburg—6:30, 8:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 8:15 p. m. All dally.

From St. Louis—6:30 a. m. and 2:25 p. m., dally.

From Alexandria—6:53, 8:30, 9:30, 10:45, 11:24, a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 6:30, 7:10, 7:25, 9:40, 10:40, 10:50, 11:00 p. m. dally. At 6:25, 7:25, 8:20, 10:23, 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:20, 3:30, 10:40, 11:25 p. m., dally, except Sunday.

From Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis C.F. F. Y. Special P. at 1.40, 10:30, 3:00, 10:40, 11:25 p. m., dally, except Sunday.

From Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis C.F. F. Y. Special P. at 2:50 p. m. dally.

Local train on C. and G. from Virginia Springs—7:13 p. m. except Sunday.

From Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Raleich, Lynchburg—6:53 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. dally.

From Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Nashville, Bristol and Lynchburg—10:45 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. dally.

From Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Nashville, Bristol and Lynchburg—10:45 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. dally.

From Manasas, Strasburg and Way—10:23 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. dally. ington. Arrivals at H. and P. Station.

From Charlottesville and way
daily.
From Manassas, Strasburg and Way—10.23 a.
m, and 10.45 p. m. daily except Sunday.
From Leesburg, Round Hill and Points on W.
& O. R. R.-8.30 a. m. daily, 3 p. m. daily,

Arrivals at B. and O. Station. Arriv als at B, and O. Station.

From New York—8.40 a m., 2,40, 8.00, 9.20, 11,20 p. m. daily, 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Phila delphia—8, 40, 11, 15 a. m., 2,40, 8.00, 9.20, 11,20 p. m. daily; 5.00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Baltim ore—8.03, 8.40, 9.33, 10, 20, 11,05 a. m., 12,45, 2,40, 8.00, 8.20, 6.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.20, 9.20, 11,10, 11, 20, 12, 15, daily, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 8.20, 11,10, 11, 20, 12, 15, daily, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 8.50, a. m., 1.0, 4.30, 5.00, 7.05, p. m. daily except Sunday. On Sunday only at 2.20 p. 20.

From Chica fo and Columbus—11, 45 a. m. and 4.65 p. p. daily.

4.05 p. m. daily. From Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville— 5.06 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily. From Pittsburg and Cleveland—7.10 a. m and 8.50 p. m. daily. From Deer Park and Oakland -3.50, 11.45 a. m. and 4.65 p. m. daily. From Lexington. Whichester and Virginia Valley -9.30 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Sunday, rom Frederick—8.25 a. m. daily, 1.50, 3, 6.90, 7.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday, rom Hagerstown—8.25 a. m. daily, 9.30 a. m. and 1.50 and 6.50 p. m. daily, except Sun-day

Gay, rem Washington Junction and Way-3,45, rem Washington Junction and Way-3,45, rem Vashington Junction and Way-3,45, daily, 9,30 a. m. and 7,30 p. m. daily, except daily; 9.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Hoyd's and Way-8.25, 9.30 a. m., 3, 6.36 p. m. daily; 8.20 a. m. and 7.39 p. m. daily; except Sunday.

From Gaithersburg and Way-7.10, 8.25 a. m., 8, 6.50, 10.25 p. m. daily; 7.30, 8.25 a. m., 8, 6.50, 10.25 p. m. daily; 7.30, 8.20, 9.50, 11.20 a. m., 4, 7.30 p. m. daily; except Sunday. On Sunday only; 10.25 a. m. and 8 p. m.

From Annapolis-10.20 a. m. daily; 8.30 a. m. and 1.50, 8.20, 7.45 p. m. daily; 8.30 a. m. and 1.50, 8.20, 7.45 p. m. daily; except Sunday. On Sunday only at 6.30 p. ms.

THE VISITORS' GUIDE.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Parks, Squares, Statues, Gardens, and Other Points of Attraction.

THE WAY TO REACH THEM.

Washington is fast becoming the most attractive city of the country. As the capital of the Nation it presents more objects of interest to the visitor than any other on the continent, and a brief directory of its prominent points will be of service to the vast number of persons who annually resert to the political metropolis. For it is estimated that over three number of thousand strangers may a visit every numbered thousand strangers pay a visit every year to this city to behald the varied objects of interest which so thickly study the historic * Fen Miles Square."

The System of Numbering Houses.

Numbers are displayed over the entrances to all houses, and the decimal system, as adopted in Pfalladelphia, is used—see hundred numbers being allotted to each square or block—commencing at First street west, running wost, First street cast, running cast, A street north running forth, and A stroet south training south. The odd numbers are always on the right-hand side going from the Capital, and the even numbers on the left-hand side. The chy is divided into four quarters or sections, northeast and northwest, southeast and southwest, the streets being designated accordingly; those running cast and west by the letters of the alphabet, the dividing lines being Northand SouthCapitol streets, running on a line due north and south from the Capitol and East Capital street, and the confination on the same west of the Capitol, running due cast and west.

This great building is the central point of the original District, and is the largest edifice in the country. Its centre marks the Meredian of Washington. The middle portion, immediately under the dome, is the part first built. It was partially destroyed by the British in 1814, but was completely restored by 1827. It incloses the "crypt"—where the remains of Washington were intended to be placed, the Library, the Rotunds, the old fepresentatives Hall, now the Gallery of Statuary, and the old Senate Chamber, now the Sapreme Court-room. The old Supreme Court-room in the first story, is now occupied by the Law Branch of the Library. The corner-stone of the Capitol extension—the north and south wings—was laid July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster delivering the cration of the occasion from the balcony of the Library. The south wing contains the House of Representatives and the north wing the Senate Chamber. The Potnucla is distinguished for its historic paintings, for the ramous bronze doors, with their alto reliefs, and for Brumidl's freecoings. In the Hall of Statuary are the natured pictures in Potomac marble, representing faces of certain American statesmen—a picturesque freak of nature. From the little rotunds, immediately north of the deen begins its winding way. From the can statesmen—a picture sque freak of nature. From the little rotunda, immediately north of the great rotunda, the staircase to the top of the deme begins its winding way. From the top of the come, or as far as the visitor can ascend, the view of the surrounding country is magnificent. The Capitol grounds, which formerly were homely and formal in appearance, have been transformed into a beautiful park and are now most exquisitely beautiful. The cast base of the Capitol is 8914 feet above ordinary low tide in the Potomao. The total height from east base to the top of the temple covering the dome is 288 feet, the statute of the Goddess of Liberty, 1914 feet, making the total height to the crest of the statue 30714 feet. This crest is 360 feet higher than the west gate of the grounds, and 307 feet above low tide in the Potomae, or 218 feet lower than the apex of the Washington Menument, which is immediately west. The building is 751 feet long by 824 wide, and covers 314 acres. It is the lineat and largost public building in the world, and in many respects the coefficient and handsomest. It is most every the growth of less than a century—a face which adds to its beauty and interest. The original Capitol, or centre building, is an initiation, if ough no not a slavish one, of the Malson Carre at Nismes. The view from the west portice at night, when the lumps are it in the public grounds and the lumps are it in the public grounds and the lumps are it in the public grounds and the lumps are it in the public grounds and the lumps are it in the public grounds and fire lumps are in the world and is well worth a jurrany of a thon sand miles to see.

From the west balcony of the Capitel, locating down Pennsylvania avenue, the White House is been rearing its anowy-hued walls above the dense mass of foliage that embowers it, like a gigantic calla lily springing up amid its enfolding green blades. Were it not for the partly intervening Treasury building the view of the White House from the Capitol would be full and complete. The White House is the center of "Up-town," as the Capitol is the center of "Up-town," it is beautifully located, the view from the south windows covering the whole southern from to the city, as the view from the north up Sixteenth street west exhibits the best part of the Northwest section to the gaze. The White House is a copy of the palace of the Duke of Leinster at Bublin, with the addition of a large porch on the north front which was fadded during Andrew Jackson'

which was added during Andrew Jackson'
Lafayette Square.

Due north from the White House is Lafayette Square, the first public reservation in Washington that was improved. It contains the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, by Clark Mills. Many of its trees are old forest monarchs, hundreds of years old. It is in part a specimen of the old formal landscape gardening so fashionable in England two hundred years ago, a style that was imported into this country. Lafayette Square was, one hundred years ago, part of a graveyard that enclosed the square north, on which St. John's Church is built, and the square cast on which are situated the Attorney-General's office (formerly the Freedman's Bank) the Surgeon, General's office and Riggs Bank (both in the hullding formerly used as the United States Bank), Commodore Decatur's house, corner Fifteenth and a half and H streets, and the old Club House, pear which Philip Barton Key was killed by Denlel E. Siekles, Member of Congress from New York. The last bodies from this graveyard were not removed until 1818.

St. John's P. E. Church.

St. John's P. E. Church.

St. John's P. E. Church, which has often been called the State Church because more Presidents have worshipped there than at any other, stands at the corner of H and Sixteenth streets. It was built in 1816 and enlarged in 1820. In it have worshipped Presidents Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adoms, (though the latter was a Congregationalist) Martin Van Buren (though he belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church) Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Filmore (though the batter was a Unitarian). Pierce, Buchanan and Arti ur. Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grint have also attended Divine services, although not steadily. Its interior reminds one very forcibly of the old, dim English ecuanty Episcopal churches.

The Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department. The Treasury Department is east of the White House and extends the whole length of the front between Pennsylvan's and New York avenues. It is 582 long by 300 feet wide. The central east portion is built of freestone, rebuilt in 1836-41, while the other parts were

commenced in 1855 and built of granite. The Cash Room in this building is a beautiful apartment in the north wing, the enfrance to which is from the north porch. The vaults are under the Cash Room and can be seen on a written permit given by the Treasurer of the United States, whose office is in the northeast angle on the first floor. This permit must be shown the cashler, who will detail guides to take the visitor into the great bullion chests of the country. The old State Department used to be on the site oc-cupled by the northeast corner of the Treas-

War, Navy and State Department. This edifice, once named by a Washington ournalist the "Triune Building," occupies he west side of the President's reservation. nediately west of the White House. The State Department occupies the south part, while the War Department occupies the entire northern half. It is a new and very handsome structure. The most beautiful room in the whole building is conceded to be the library of the State Department, with south front, from whose windows the eye can sweep un interruptedly down the Potomac to Mount Vernon and far over the Virginia hills. The building is in Italian Renaissance. It is 567 feet long and 343 feet wide, its greatest height is 128 feet, and the flag, floating over the central portion, flaunts in the breeze higher up than any other flag in the city, not excepting those above the Senato and House of Representatives. The cost of the building was five millions of dollars, about three times as much as the White House, and, we think, as much as the Capitol.

Department of Justice. Immediately north of the Treasury building and just across the street is the Department of Justice. This building was originally creeted as the Freedman's Bank. The square in which it is erected is a historie one. On the same street; at the east corner, stands Riggs' Bunk, which was built for the accomdation of the Washington branch of the old United States Bank. Just around the corher is the residence of Scoretary of State her is the residence of Scoretary of State hinter, who occupie the house which postal conveyances are put, is both varied was formerly the old Washington Club and unfoue, Everything unmaliable, from an

House, in front of which Philip Barton Key was shot by Sickels. The tree, under which the dead man's body lay, is still stand-ing, although its bark had been completely removed by relic hunters. At the northwest

imposing thelisk over constructed. It is 555 teet above its base, which is 40 feet above tide water. Its corner-stone was laid July tide-water. He corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848, and the capatone, forming the apex, was placed in position December 6, 1884. In it are 181 blocks of inserted stones or copper, giffs from various countries and societies. The total cost will be over \$1,850,000. It is situated in what will altimately be a beautiful was in the control of the control

The Naval Observatory.

To the west of the Washington Monument on the highest clevation that borders the north bank of the river, between St. Ellza-beth's Heights and Georgetown College, stands the Navai Observatory. The hill on which it stands is famous for having been the camping ground of Washington Braddock and the latter's army, when on their mareli to the fatal field, where the English General fell a victim to his self-concelt and vanity. Tradition also points out this hill as the decisive battle-ground between the Dis trict Indians and the mysterious Susque-hannas. This observatory contains the largest refracting telescope in the world, next to the new equatorial Just built for the Lick Observatory. By its aid that most interesting if not greatest, astronomical discovery of the country was made, the moons of Mars. The entrance to the Observatory is at E and Twenty-third streets northwest. The Herdia cabs to to Twenty-second and G streets.

The Agricultural Department, This building is situated east of the Monu-ment, it is inclosed by the most beautiful and glowing flower garden in the country, and the grounds contain the most complete Athorotum propably in the United States. Attached to this Department are the Experimental Gardens, whose offices are immediately west of the main building. The Belt Line cars go right past the grounds. The Smithsonian Institute and National

Museum. The visitor may obtain considerable enter-trinment and instruction by spending several hours in the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum. These are two handsome big buildings, situated in the immense park lying south of B street, between Seventh and Twelfth streets. There is simply a mammoth free museum, owned and operated by the U. S. Government for the collection of every-thing in nature, science, literature, history and art that he interesting and valuable, and the displaying of them to the public. As one enters the ha i of the National Museum the first object cointerest is a collection of the personal effects of George Washington, including his clothing, family china and camp utensils. Beyond this stretch row after row of glass show-cases, in which are displayed collections of almost every conceivable ar-ticles. The artist will find rare etchings, specimens of the engraver's art in its perfection. The surgeon will see whole cases full of keen and glistening implements of his calling from the smallest and most complex to the largest and simplest. The numismatist may revel in a collection of rare coins, from the freshly coined dollar of the day to the copper cast that bears the stamp of the Cæsars. The geologist will find himself in a maze of specimens dug from every section of the country. The ethnologist may pore for hours over the models of the Cliff houses and the homes of the Aborigines. The lover of antiquities in general will have an un-bounded range of subjects, from the Egyp-tian mummies, a thousand years old, and relics of Pompell to the arms and implements of the early dwellers in America. The lover of bric-a-brac and fine china will discover a paradise of earthen productions. The dain-tiest wares from Limoges, Baccarat, Hungary and Germany will please the eye, and the process of manufacture is displayed. In the Smithsonian Bulldeng the student of tax-idermy will find case after case of birds, beasts, fish and reptiles stuffed and in jars of alcohol. Back of the Smithsonian Building is a "Zoo," where are a number of live wild enimals. Several bears, a cougar, a jaguar and groups of smaller animals and birds comprise the collection. The Smithsonian Institution and National Museum buildings

open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. to visitors, and may be reached by the Seventh street, Belt line and Ninth street line of street-cars The Botanical Gardens, Passing eastward from the Museum, over the railroad bridge that spans Sixth street, and through the pretty park lying between Maine and Missouri avenues, the visitor comes to the entrance on Third street, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, of the Botanical Gardens. These interesting grounds are open daily from 9 in the morning to 6 in the evening. They were established fifty years are. The conservatories are filled with the choicest and rarest foreign plants. Around the gardens are extensive collections of trees and strubs. In the centre of the lawn facing the centre conservatory is the famous Bartholdi Fountain that attracted so much attention at the Philadelphia Centennial.

The Peace Monument. Just half way across the Avenue from the northeast angle of the Botanical Garden and at the west foot of the Capitol Grounds is the Peace Monument. This was designed by Admiral Porter in honor of the dead soldiers and sallors of the late war. It is of marble and cost, with pedestal and platform, \$41,000. It

is proposed to remove this monument to one of the squares on the northwest section.

Retracing ours tens we find The Printing and Engraving Bureau.

The great money mill of the Government is located at the corner of Fourteenth and B streets southwest, southeast from the Monu-ment and southwest from the Agricultural Bureau, It is reached by the Belt Line Cars and is opened to visitors every day.

Davy Burns' Cottage, One of the curiosities of Washington is old Davy Burns' Cottage, on Seventeenth street, near the river. It may be reached by the drive south of the President's House or by the Metropolitan or Avenue line of cars. Next door to it is General Van Ness' once stately mansion, where he brought his bride, Marcia Burns, one of the original heiresses of Wash-

Creoran Art Gallery. The Corcoran Art Gallery is at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street-opposite the War, Navy and State Department. It is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays free; on other days (except Sundays) a small admission fee is charged. This gallery, aithough not to be compared with the great Old World galleries, is nevertheless a very creditable institution for so new a country as the United States. It contains among other original objects Powers' great statue of the

"Greek Slave " The Louise Home. The Louise Home is a beautiful building at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Pif-teenth street, near Scott Circle. It has ex-tensive grounds, beautifully embellished, and is a unique establishment. It is a memorial Corcoran, and is interded as a home for lastics of education and birth and refinement, who have been reduced to poverty from af-

The Columbian University. Coming down Fifteenth street from the ilse Home, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, the visitor sees the Columbian University, which occupies the of the old Griswold Mansion. This university was in corporated as Columbian College in 1821, and is under the special supervision of the Baptist Church. It is an institution famous for the discipline and thoroughness of its The Postoffice Department.

The General Postoffice Department is on the square bounded by E. F. Seventh and Eighth streets. It is a handsome building although its proximity to its larger and bolder brother, the Patent Office, somewhat obscures its great size and tends to lessen its beauty. It differ ent bureaus possesses great interest to the visitor, but the Dead Letter Office is particularly the one to be observed. The collection of curlosities taken from the mails in transit, as specimens of the uses to which the Nation's

The Interior Department. removed by rich handers. At the morthwest corner of the square, above the Commissary-General's Office, is the House made famous by the ownership of Commoders Docatur, where 'Dolly' Madison lived and reigned so long a social Queen after her husband's term as President expired.

The Workington Monument,

Interpretate south of the White House stands the Workington Monument, the loftinest transportance of the pure Greek modes of architecture. The curlouities of the ext structure erented by man, and the most many thousands of Ideas have been marginalled and exhibit themselves to the gaze in every stage of invention. This building, the every stage of invention. This building, like most of the Government offices, is open to the visitor from 9 a, m. to 2 p, m. The libraries of the Interior Department are well worthy of a visit. The great inauguration ball at Lincoln's second term took place in the

Marine Barracks-Navy Yard. The Marine Berracks are situated on Eighth street southeast, between G and H. Several squares further south the walls of the Navy Yard rise before the gaze. This Navy-Yard was in its time the most famous one in the country, the second largest ship of the line in the Navy-Yard having been built here, as weil as the famous cruisers, the Essex, the Wasp and others. It is to be converted into the great ordnance factory of the country, and the visitor will find hundreds of objects herein to interest him, especially the making of the steel rifled cannon. Medical Museum.

The large brick building on Tenth street between E and F streets, with a plastered front, painted brown, was once a Baptist church. If was converted about the beginning of the war into a theatre, anown the country over as Ford's, and it was in a private box there in April, 1865, that John Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln. The latter was carried to a house just opposite, where he died. A marble tablet in front of the house No. 516 Tenth street, commemorates this fact. The theatre was then sequestrated by the Government and turned into the Medical Museum attached to the Surgeon-General's office. A large and handsome building has since been erected in the Smithsonian Park, since been erected in the Smithsonlan Park, just east of the National Museum, which is now used for the Medical Museum. It is full of interesting surgical relies of the war, and has the largest medical library in the world. Among the curiosities within its walls is the articulated skeleton of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. Coming down Tenth street from the George Medical Museum the street from the former Medical Museum the visitor will not fall to inspect the massive and beautiful Post Building, in which is situated the office of The Capital. This is the largest newspaper establishment south of Philadel-phia and east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Three of the leading and most influ ential journals in the country—one morning, one evening and one independent Sun-day paper—have their home in this, es-

The Geological Bureau.

The Geological Survey is located on F-street, near the Ebbitt House. The Interior Department building, immense as it is, is entirely too small for the accommodation of its bureaus, two of which, besides the Educationa and Geological Bureaus, Agriculture and Pension) are located in other quarters. These two last bureaus are among the largest under the Government.

The District Buildings. The visitor, after leaving the Centre Market, will proceed down the Avenue to First street and northward up that street two squares will come to the District building, where are the offices of the Commissioners and other officials of the District.

The City Hall,

Due north of the Avenue and closing up Four-and-a-haif street at that point, is the City Hall. This is a large and commodious building, built for use rather than show, and now occurried by the District Courts. Just in front and to the south of the City Hall is a column of white stone, surmounted by a marble figure of Lincoln.

Judiciary Square. The City Hall stands on the south front of Judiciary Square, one of the finest parks in the city. The City Jail used to stand on the northeast corner of the square, which runs from Fifth to Fourth and from D street and Louisiana avenue to G street-three long, full squares.

The Pension Office. The new Pension building extends nearly the entire width of Judiciary Square, from Fourth to Fifth streets and from G, nearly to F street. It is by far the largest building in the world devoted to the examination and settlement of claims for pensions. It is built of red brick, and cost several hundred thou sand dollars. In it was given President Cleve land's Inauguration Ball. It can be reached by the Metropolitan and Belt Line cars.

The Centre Market The Centre Market occupies squares south of the Avenue, bounded by B st. on the south, Seventh street on the east and Ninth street on west. It is a very handsome market building, excelled in beauty, and probably in size, by none in the world. It is the cleanest and the best, while also the cheapest market in

America. The Government Printing Office. The Government Printing office is in a northeast direction from the Pension Office, at the corner of H and North Capitol streets It is by far the largest printing establishment in the world, and is full of interest to visitors The cost of running it goes up into millions annually, and the money is well spent. It would take columns to merely outline the gigantic establishment, which employes in its busiest season over 2,000 people. It is reached by the Columbia line of street cars.

Howard University. Howard University is the first place in this country to provide for the higher education of the colored people generally. It is on Seventh street extended, just above Boundary, and occupies a high and pictures que site, overlooking the whose city. It is built of large cream-colored brick, specially manufactured for the occasion. The Old Soldiers' Home.

The Old Soldiers' Home lies about a mile be yond Howard University, out Seventh street excended, and is reached by the same conveyances, namely, the Ninth and Seventh street car lines. Its main building is of marble, 200 feet front with a very high tower The view from its tower surpasses any similar view in the neighborhood. A statue of General Scott adorns the grounds. There is also a National Cemetery with several thousand Union dead buried there.

The Deaf Mute College. Returning from Mt. Olivet the visitor will pass near by and in full sight of the Deaf mute College, which lies on the north side of Boundary street, at the north end of Eighth street northeast. It is reached by cab or the H street line of cars. It is the most prominen deaf mute college in the world. St. Elizabeth's.

Across the Anacosta River, due south from the Navy-Yard, is St. Elizabeth's, or the Government's Hospital for the Insane. It lies on the top of a hill, having a beautiful view of the surrounding country. There are over one thousand patients in this asylum. It is reached by a pleasant carriage drive. Outside of the original District are sev

laces of great interest to the tourist, notably Bladensburg, in Maryland, on the B. & O. R. R., seven miles from Washington, it is an old town, famous for being a hundred years ago the largest commercial city in Maryland; also for its Spa Springs, and for its associations as a favorite duelling ground in the days who the "code of honor" was in force.

Across the Potomae, opposite Georgetown, and reached by cab across either the Long or the Aqueduct Bridges, is Ariington, once the home of the Lees, and now the largest national cemetery in the country. Over 16,00. solitiers are buried here. The place is exceedingly beautiful and the view of Washington grand. Cabin John Bridge.

Cabin John Bridge, spanning the chasm of Cabin John Creek, about eight miles from Rock Creek Bridge, is the largest single stone

arch bridge in the world. Five miles above Cabin John Bridge are the Great Falls of the Potomac. The scenery is magnificent. Reached Seven miles from Washington down the Po tomac, reached by boat or by rail, is the old

Indian ternshawk to a stuffed kangaron, is to be seen in this collection, and it is still growing.

objects of interest the church where Washington worshipped, the house that Braddock lived in before he went on his fatal campaign, the lodge of Masons to white Washington was attached, the store where the famous General Turner Ashby sold dry goods for many years

> Mount Vernon, Fourteen miles below Washington down the river, reached by boat, is Mount Vernon, the home and grave of Washington. Visitors can reach it by the steamer Corooran, Captain Blake, every day,

The Washington Barracks.
The Washington Barracks or the Arsenal. as it is commonly called, are located at the foot of Four and a-half street southwest, the

grounds extending over what used to be the penitentiary. It is interesting among other reasons for being the enclosure in which Mrs. Surratt and the Assassination prisoners were hanged. The band which is stationed here give frequent concerts in the summer that are largely attended. Reached by the Metropolitan (Four-and-a-half-street branch, and the Seventh street line, via the Anacostia line of

Georgetown University Georgetown University is the leading Catho-lic college in the United States. It is located on the west side of Prospect street, George-town, on, perhaps, the most beautiful site on the Potomac. Its buildings and grounds are very handsome. Reached by the Metropolitan

The District Juil. On the reservation which Hes immediately north of E street southeast and fronts on the Anacostla tilver is a huge quadrangular pile of red brick, known as the District Jail. This building is especially noticeable for being the one wherein the assassin of a President was hanged. Just south of it is the City Asylum. It is reached by eab or carriage, or on foot from the termination of the railway and her-

FOREIGN MAILS. be read paint by all interested, as changes may occur at any time).

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for despatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending February 1, will close (propurty in all cases) at this office as follows:

this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 3 p. m. for Belize, Puerto-Cortex and Livingston, per s. s. Breakwater, from New Orienne.

TUESDAY.—At 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Rhenland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Rhynland"); at 1 p. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2000 a. m. for Belgium?

must be directed "per Rhynland"]; at 1 p.
m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad.
WEDNESDAY.—At 950 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Friesland, via Antwerp letters
must be directed "per Friesland"; at 950 a.
m. for Ireland, per s. s. Adriatic, via
Queenstown letters for Great Britain and
other European countries must be directed "per Adriatic"]; at 930 a. m. for
Europea, per s. s. Saale, via southampton
and Brunen letters for Ireland must be directed "per Rasile"]; at 1 p. m. for St.
Thomas, St. Croix and Windward Islands,
per s. s. City of San Antonio listters for
Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per
City of San Antonio"]; at 1 p. m. for
Cumpeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan,
per s. s. Niagara lietters for other Mexican
States and Cuba must be directed "per
Niagara"]; at 1 p. m. for St. Domingo and
Turks' Island, per s. s. Geo. W. Clyde: at 1
p. m. for Trinidad and Tobago, per s. s.
Cobanı at 3 n. m. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per s. s. S. Oteri, from New Orleans
THURSDAY.—At 11 a. m. for Venezuela, Caracao and Savanilla, via Curacao, per s. s.
Venezuela [letters for other Colombian
ports must be directed "per Venezuela, Caracao and Savanilla, via Curacao, per s. s.
Venezuela [letters for other Colombian
ports must be directed "per Venezuela"];
at 11 a. m. for Fortune Island and Hayti,
per s. s. Athos [letters for Savinilla, etc.,
must be directed "per Athos"]; at 1 p. m.
for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per
s. s. Clenfuegos; at 1 p. m. for Savanilla,
etc., per s. s. Vicara, [letters for Santiago
must be directed "per Vicaya"]; at 8:20 p.
m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer
from Halifax.
FEIDAY.—At 2 p. m. for Jamaica, Greytown, Truxillo, Belize, Livingston and

m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 2 p. m. for Jamaica, Greytown, Truxilio, Belize, Livingston and Puerto Cortez, per s. s. Aguan.

SATURDAY.—At 10 a. m. for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Islands direct, per s. s. Muriel: at 10 a. m. for Central America and South Jacific ports, per s. s. City of Para, via Aspinwali, at 11 a. m. for Portau-Prince and Jaemel, Hayti and Savanlila, via Curacao, per s. s. Oranje Nassau [letters for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana nust be directed "per Oranje Nassau"]; at 11 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, per s. s. La Champagne, via Havre [letters for other European countries must be directed "per La Champagne"]; at 11:30 a. m. for Europe per s. s. Bothnia, via Queenstown [letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal must be directed "per Bothnia"; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Seneca, via Havana letters must be directed "per Bothnia"; at 1:30 p. m. for the Netherlands direct, per s. s. Edam, via Amsterdam [letters must be directed "per Seneca"]; at 1:30 p. m. for the Netherlands direct, per s. s. Edam, via Amsterdam [letters must be directed to "per Rencea"]; at 1:30 p. m. for Fance, Switzerland [letters must be directed "per Eddiopia"].

SUNDAY.—At 3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per s. s. Exaball, from New Orleans: SUNDAY.—At 3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per s. s. Foxball, from New Orleans;

SUNDAY.—At 3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per s. s. Foxhall, from New Orleans; Mails for the Hawalian Islands, per s. s. Australia [from San Francisco], close here January *26 at 7 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Pepelti [from San Francisco], close here January *25, at 7 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Occanio [from San Francisco] close here January *20, at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Hawalian, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Mariposa [from San Francisco], close here February *3, at 7 p. m. [or on arrival at New York of s. s. Aurania with British mails for Australia]. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fia., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fia., close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m.

*The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of salling of steamers are despatched thence the same day. Registered mail closes at 6:30 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT. Postmaster.

POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1890

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ELIZABETH, N. J. DIED. CAMPBELL.—In Baitimore, Saturday, February 1, Sarah Mangaret Campbell, wife of Josiah Lowe Blackwell and daughter of the late R. Hismitton Campbell.

Funeral will take place at Grace Church, Baitimore, on Menday afternoon. February 3, at 350 o'clock.

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